

DETAILED ACTION
RESPONSE TO ARGUMENTS

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.116, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.116, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.116. Applicant's submission filed on March 15, 2010 has been entered.
2. Applicant's amendment and remarks filed March 15, 2010 with respect to the rejections of Claims 1-60 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) have been considered but are not persuasive. Accordingly the rejections of Claims 1-60 stand. However, in an effort to move the case forward, Examiner's remarks contain suggestions of additional claim language clarification to overcome the cited prior art.
3. In regards to Applicant's argument regarding first and second data collectively placed:

"Applicants respectfully submit that Wilkinson and Shirata, taken either alone or in combination, fails to disclose or renders predictable the above-identified features of claim 1. Firstly, the Office Action (see page 3) relies on paragraphs [0015], [0016], [0115], [0125], [0128], [0129], [0135],

[0140], [0147], and Figures 6 and 7 of Wilkinson to reject 'wherein the second file of the second format includes all of the first data collectively placed in one part of the body and includes all the second data collectively placed in another part of the body, the first data that is collectively placed on the one part of the body of the second file including a plurality of frames of the first data' as recited in claim 1. Applicants respectfully disagree. ... Applicants submit that each of the formats of Wilkinson include data in a frame or field unit multiplexed in the file. If Wilkinson includes more than one type of data, the more than one type of data will be multiplexed in the file and can not have 'all of the first data collectively placed in one part of the body' and 'all the second data collectively placed in another part of the body, the first data that is collectively placed on the one part of the body of the second file including a plurality of frames of the first data,' as recited in claim 1" [Page 25 -26]

Examiner respectfully suggests clarification of the second file including *only* first data collectively placed in one part of the body and *only* second data collectively placed in a separate part of the body, *only* first data is collectively placed on that part of the body of the second file. Under the broadest reasonable interpretation of Applicant's cited claim limitation, even if Wilkinson includes more than one type of data and the more than one type of data is multiplexed in the file, said claim limitation does not read only one type of data is contained to the exclusion of others.

4. In regards to Applicant's argument regarding first and second metadata:

"Secondly, the Office Action (see page 4) relies on paragraphs [0061] and [0062] of Wilkinson to reject 'the first metadata file having metadata in file units' of claim 1 and relies on paragraphs [0093] and [0125]-[0127] of Wilkinson to reject 'the second metadata file having metadata in frame units' of claim 1. Applicants respectfully disagree. Paragraphs [0061] and [0062] of Wilkinson describe metadata in the MXF format file, while paragraphs [0093] and [0125]-[0127] of Wilkinson describe metadata in the SDI format file or the SDTI format file. Applicants submit that the cited portion by the Office Action describes different file formats. The Office Action applies meta data descriptions in MULTIPLE files to reject 'the first metadata file' and 'the second metadata file' that are included in one file of one format: 'the second file of the second format,' as recited in claim 1. It is unobvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art to mix features in different file formats in order to render predictable the above-identified features of claim 1. For reasons similar to, or somewhat similar to, those described above with regard to independent claim 1, claims 21, 41, and 61 are patentable. As nothing in the prior art cited in the Office Action cures the above-identified deficiencies, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections" [Page 27 paragraph 2;

Page 28 paragraphs 1-2]

Examiner respectfully suggests clarification of the second metadata file to further clarify that the second metadata file having metadata in frame units is a metadata file of the second format type.

5. Regarding Applicant's final remark:

"Each of the other claims in this application is dependent on an independent claim discussed above, and is therefore believed patentable for at least the same reasons presented for the independent claim upon which it depends. As nothing in the prior art cited in the Office Action cures the above-identified deficiencies, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections. As each dependent claim is also deemed to define an additional aspect of the invention, however, the individual reconsideration of the patentability of each on its own merits is respectfully requested" [Page 28 paragraph 3]

Examiner respectfully asserts the rejections to Claims 1-60 stand (See rejection contained herein).

6. MPEP 2181 discloses that a claim limitation will be presumed to invoke 35 U.S.C. 112 6th paragraph if it meets the following 3-prong analysis:
 - a. the claim limitations must use a non-structural term;
 - b. the non-structural term must be modified by functional language;
 - c. the non-structural term must not be modified by sufficient structure, material, or acts for achieving the specified function
7. **Claims 1-40** disclose limitations which are presumed to invoke 35 U.S.C. 112 6th paragraph as said limitations meet said 3-prong analysis.
8. Regarding **Claims 1-40**, **conversion means for converting** considered to read on Fig. 1 unit 12; **file preparation means for preparing** considered to read on Fig. 5 unit 41; **recording means for recording** considered to read on Fig. 1 unit 1; **video header/footer removal means for removing** considered to read on Fig. 15 unit 111; **video data decomposition means for decomposing** considered to read on Fig. 15 unit 112; **audio header/footer removal means for removing** considered to read on Fig. 15 unit 111; **channel multiplexing means for multiplexing** considered to read on Fig. 16 unit 124; **data multiplexing means for multiplexing** considered to read on Fig. 17 unit 132; **video data coupling means for coupling** considered to read on Fig. 6 unit 51; **header/footer addition means for adding** considered to read on Fig. 6 unit 52; **KL V structure decomposition means for decomposing** considered to read on

Fig. 7 unit 61; **KLV structuring means for KLV-encoding** considered to read on Fig. 7 unit 64; **transmission means for transmitting** considered to read on Fig. 23 unit 208; **audio data conversion means** considered to read on Fig. 5 unit 43; **audio data separation means for separating** considered to read on Fig. 5 unit 42; **video data extraction means for extracting** is considered to read on Fig. 5 unit 40.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

9. **Claim 61** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Said claim discloses a "computer readable medium" (line 1). Both said claim and the respective specification fail to disclose whether said "computer readable medium" is limited to a non-transitory medium or transitory propagating signal "a removable recording medium 211 such as a flexible disk, a Compact Disc-Read Only Memory (CD-ROM), an Magneto-Optical (MO) disk, a Digital Versatile Disk (DVD), a magnetic disk, or a semiconductor memory ... removable recording medium 211 of the type described can be provided as package software" [Page 61, lines 11-20]. Reading said claim under the broadest reasonable interpretation "computer

readable medium" is considered to read on a transitory propagating signal. See the Subject Matter Eligibility of Computer Readable Media memo dated February 23, 2010 (1351 OG 212). A claim directed to only signals per se is not a process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter and therefore is not directed to statutory subject matter. See MPEP § 2106. Thus, both said claim and said specification fail to define said "computer readable medium" to be statutory media.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 102(e) which forms the basis for all anticipation rejections set forth in this Office action:

(e) A person shall be entitled to a patent unless (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for the purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language;"

10. **Claims 1-3, 10-23, 30-43 and 50-61** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being unpatentable over Wilkinson (US 2002/0164149 A1).

The applied reference has a common assignee with the instant application. Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it

constitutes prior art only under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) might be overcome by: (1) a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not an invention "by another"; (2) a showing of a date of invention for the claimed subject matter of the application which corresponds to subject matter disclosed but not claimed in the reference, prior to the effective U.S. filing date of the reference under 37 CFR 1.131; or (3) an oath or declaration under 37 CFR 1.130 stating that the application and reference are currently owned by the same party and that the inventor named in the application is the prior inventor under 35 U.S.C. 104, together with a terminal disclaimer in accordance with 37 CFR 1.321(c). This rejection might also be overcome by showing that the reference is disqualified under 35 U.S.C. 103(c) as prior art in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). See MPEP § 706.02(l)(1) and § 706.02(l)(2).

11. **As per Claim 1** Wilkinson teaches **a conversion apparatus for converting file data including a header, a body, and a footer ([0013]), comprising:**

conversion means for converting a respective one file from a first file of a first format, which includes first data and second data placed in a multiplexed state in the body (Paragraph [0002] - video and audio data, see Abstract),

and a file of a second format, which includes the first data or the second data collectively placed in the body into another file one of the two files (Paragraphs [0015,0080,0142] - SDI or SDTI and MXF conversion),

wherein the second file of the second format includes all of the first data collectively placed in one part of the body and includes all the second data collectively placed in another part of the body, the first data that is collectively placed on the one part of the body of the second file (Paragraphs [0115, 0125, 0128, 129, 135, 0140]; Figs. 6 and 7 - system, picture and audio items collectively placed in other parts of contents package and further shown in paragraphs [15, 16 and 147] - showing that such content can be reproduced in non-audio modes) **including a plurality of frames of the first data** ("the complete Header metadata data structure occupies an integer number of frames" [0123])

and wherein the second file of the second format includes a first metadata file and second metadata file (Fig. 7 - various metadata), **the first metadata file having metadata in file units** (in at least Paragraphs [0061,0062] discloses a metadata file in the non-converted format) **and the second metadata file having metadata in frame units** (Paragraphs [0093,125-127] discloses a second metadata file in the converted format).

12. **As per Claim 2**, Wilkinson teaches **the conversion apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said conversion means includes first format conversion means for converting a file of the first format into a file of the second format** (Paragraph [0133] - MXF converter).
13. **As per Claim 3**, Wilkinson teaches **the conversion apparatus according to claim 2, wherein the first and second data are video data and audio data, respectively** (Paragraph [0002] - video and audio data, Fig. 7, picture and audio data).
14. **Regarding Claim 10**, Wilkinson teaches **the conversion apparatus according to claim 3, wherein the body of a file of the first format has metadata placed therein in a form multiplexed together with the video data and the audio data, and said first format conversion means further includes metadata file preparation means for preparing a metadata file in which the metadata multiplexed in the bodies of a file of the first format are collectively placed** (Paragraph [0115, 0129, 0125, 0140]).
15. **As per Claim 11**, Wilkinson teaches **the conversion apparatus according to claim 10, wherein said first format conversion means further includes file preparation means for preparing a master file describing a pointer to the metadata file** (Paragraph [0115,0129,0125,0140]).

16. **As per Claim 12, Wilkinson teaches the conversion apparatus according to claim 2, further comprising recording means for recording a file of the second format obtained by said second format conversion means onto a recording medium (Figs. 10-12, 46- file transfer/storage).**
17. **As per Claim 13, Wilkinson teaches the conversion apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said conversion means includes second format conversion means for converting a file of the second format into a file of the first format (Figs. 10-12, 48, 50, 52 - de-multiplex of MXF through encoder to SDTI).**
18. **Regarding Claim 14, Wilkinson teaches the conversion apparatus according to claim 13, wherein the first and second data are video data and audio data, respectively (Paragraph [0002] - video and audio data, Fig. 7, picture and audio data).**
19. **Regarding Claim 15, Wilkinson teaches the conversion apparatus according to claim 14, wherein a file of the second format includes a video file wherein a header and a footer of a form same as that of a file of the first format is added to the body in which the video data are placed collectively (Paragraph [0115,0129,0125,0140]), and audio files for audio data of a plurality of channels in each of which a header and a footer of a form same**

as that of a file of the first format is added to the body in which the audio data of the channel are placed collectively (Paragraph [0115,0129,0125,0140]), and said second format conversion means includes:

video header/footer removal means for removing the header and the footer from the video file (Paragraph [0129,0135]);

video data decomposition means for decomposing the video data of the video file into video data of units to be multiplexed with the audio data (Paragraphs [0139,0140]);

audio header/footer removal means for removing the headers and the footers from the audio files (Paragraph [0129,0135]);

channel multiplexing means for multiplexing the audio data of the channels of the audio files and outputting resulting channel-multiplexed audio data (Paragraphs [0115,0128,0135]);

data multiplexing means for multiplexing the video data obtained by said video data decomposition means and the channel-multiplexed audio data obtained by said channel multiplexing means (See Abstract, Paragraphs [0115,0129,0135,0140]); and

header/footer addition means for adding a header and a footer of a file of the first format to a body provided by the data obtained by said data multiplexing means (Paragraphs [0055, 0090, 0091, 0093, 0110, 0135] -

addition of header and footer with mapping).

20. **Regarding Claim 16**, Wilkinson teaches **the conversion apparatus according to claim 15, wherein the audio data of the audio files in a file of the second format is KLV-encoded audio data** (Paragraphs [0042,0044,0045,0050+]), **and said second format conversion means further includes:**

KLV structure decomposition means for decomposing a KLV structure of the KLV- encoded audio data (Paragraphs [0139,0140]);

and KLV structuring means for KLV-encoding the channel-multiplexed audio data into audio data of the KLV structure in a unit to be multiplexed with the video data (Paragraphs 0090,0091,0093,0095,0129,0135] - encoding).

21. **Regarding Claim 17**, Wilkinson teaches **the conversion apparatus according to claim 15, wherein the audio data in a file of the second format are data encoded by a second coding method from between first and second coding methods** (Figs. 10-12, 36 - SDTI-CP encoder), **and said second format conversion means further includes audio data conversion means for converting the audio data of the audio files from audio data encoded by the second coding method into audio data encoded by the first coding method** (Figs. 10-12, 42 - MXF creator; Paragraphs [0135, 0137, 0139]).

22. **Regarding Claim 18**, Wilkinson teaches **the conversion apparatus according to claim 15, wherein a file of the second format further includes a metadata file in which the metadata are placed collectively, and said data multiplexing means multiplexes not only the video data and the channel-multiplexed audio data but also the metadata** (Paragraph [0115,0129,0125,0140]).
23. **Regarding Claim 19**, Wilkinson teaches **the conversion apparatus according to claim 13, further comprising transmission means for transmitting the file of the first format obtained by said second format conversion means through a transmission medium** (Figs. 10-12, 46 -file transfer).
24. **Regarding Claim 20**, Wilkinson teaches **the conversion apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the first format is the Material Exchange Format (MXF)** (Fig. 1; Paragraphs [0041, 0042, 0053]).
25. **As per Claim 21** Wilkinson teaches **A conversion apparatus for converting file data including a header, a body, and a footer, comprising:**
a converter for converting a respective one file from a first file of a first format, which includes first data and second data placed in a multiplexed state in the body, and a second file of a second format, which includes the first data or second data collectively placed in the body, into

another file of the two files (See said analysis for Claim 1),

wherein the second file of the second format includes all of the first data collectively placed in one part of the body and includes all the second data collectively placed in another part of the body (See said analysis for Claim 1),

the first data that is collectively placed on the one part of the body of the second file including a plurality of frames of the first data,

and wherein the second file of the second format includes a first metadata file and second metadata file, the first metadata file having metadata in file units and the second metadata file having metadata in frame units (See said analysis for Claim 1).

26. **As per Claims 22** Wilkinson teaches **the conversion apparatus according to claim 21, wherein said converter includes a first format converter for converting a file of the first format into a file of the second format** (See said analysis for Claim 2).
27. **As per Claims 23** Wilkinson teaches **the conversion apparatus according to claim 22, wherein the first and second data are video data and audio data, respectively** (See said analysis for Claim 3).

28. **As per Claim 30** Wilkinson teaches **The conversion apparatus according to claim 23, wherein the body of a file of the first format has metadata placed therein in a form multiplexed together with the video data and the audio data, and said first format converter further includes metadata file preparator for preparing a metadata file in which the metadata multiplexed in the bodies of a file of the first format are collectively placed** (See said analysis for Claim 10).
29. **As per Claim 31** Wilkinson teaches **The conversion apparatus according to claim 30, wherein said first format converter further includes file preparator for preparing a master file describing a pointer to the metadata file** (See said analysis for Claim 11).
30. **As per Claim 32** Wilkinson teaches **The conversion apparatus according to claim 22, further comprising a recorder for recording a file of the second format obtained by said second format converter onto a recording medium** (See said analysis for Claim 12).
31. **As per Claim 33** Wilkinson teaches **The conversion apparatus according to claim 21, wherein said converter includes a second format converter for converting a file of the second format into a file of the first format** (See said analysis for Claim 13).
32. **As per Claim 34** Wilkinson teaches **The conversion apparatus according to claim 33, wherein the first and second data are video data and audio data, respectively** (See said analysis for Claim 14).

33. **As per Claim 35** Wilkinson teaches **The conversion apparatus according to claim 34, wherein a file of the second format includes a video file wherein a header and a footer of a form same as that of a file of the first format is added to the body in which the video data are placed collectively, and audio files for audio data of a plurality of channels in each of which a header and a footer of a form same as that of a file of the first format is added to the body in which the audio data of the channel are placed collectively, and said second format converter includes: a video header/footer remover for removing the header and the footer from the video file; a video data decomposer for decomposing the video data of the video file into video data of units to be multiplexed with the audio data; an audio header/footer remover for removing the headers and the footers from the audio files; a channel multiplexer for multiplexing the audio data of the channels of the audio files and outputting resulting channel-multiplexed audio data; a data multiplexer for multiplexing the video data obtained by said video data decomposer and the channel-multiplexed audio data obtained by said channel multiplexer; and a header/footer adder for adding a header and a footer of a file of the first format to a body provided by the data obtained by said data multiplexer. (See said analysis for Claim 15).**
34. **As per Claim 36** Wilkinson teaches **The conversion apparatus according to claim 35, wherein the audio data of the audio files in a file of the second**

format is KLV-encoded audio data, and said second format converter further includes (See said analysis for Claim 16):

a KLV structure decomposer for decomposing a KLV structure of the KLV-encoded audio data (See said analysis for Claim 16);

and a KLV structurer for KLV-encoding the channel-multiplexed audio data into audio data of the KLV structure in a unit to be multiplexed with the video data (See said analysis for Claim 16).

35. **As per Claim 37 Wilkinson teaches The conversion apparatus according to claim 35, wherein the audio data in a file of the second format are data encoded by a second coding method from between first and second coding methods, and said second format converter further includes an audio data converter for converting the audio data of the audio files from audio data encoded by the second coding method into audio data encoded by the first coding method** (See said analysis for Claim 17).
36. **As per Claim 38 Wilkinson teaches The conversion apparatus according to claim 35, wherein a file of the second format further includes a metadata file in which the metadata are placed collectively, and said data multiplexer multiplexes not only the video data and the channel-multiplexed audio data but also the metadata** (See said analysis for Claim 18) .
37. **As per Claim 39 Wilkinson teaches the conversion apparatus according to claim 33, further comprising a transmitter for transmitting the file of the first format obtained by said second format converter through a**

transmission medium (See said analysis for Claim 19).

38. **As per Claim 40 Wilkinson teaches the conversion apparatus according to claim 21, wherein the first format is the MXF** (See said analysis for Claim 20).
39. **As per Claim 41 Wilkinson teaches A conversion method for converting file data including a header, a body, and a footer, comprising the steps of: receiving a respective one file of a first file of a first format wherein first data and second data are placed in a multiplexed state in the body and a second file of a second format wherein the first or the second data are placed collectively in the body** (See said analysis for Claim 1);

and converting the respective one file of the first file of the first format and the second file of the second format into another file of the two files, wherein the second file of the second format includes all of the first data collectively placed in one part of the body and includes all the second data collectively placed in another part of the body (See said analysis for Claim 1),

the first data that is collectively placed on the one part of the body of the second file including a plurality of frames of the first data,

and wherein the second file of the second format includes a first metadata file and second metadata file, the first metadata file having metadata in file units and the second metadata file having metadata in frame units (See said analysis for Claim 1)

40. **As per Claim 42 Wilkinson teaches The conversion method according to claim 41, wherein the conversion step includes a first format conversion step of converting a file of the first format into a file of the second format (See said analysis for Claim 2).**
41. **As per Claim 43 Wilkinson teaches The conversion method according to claim 42, wherein the first and second data are video data and audio data, respectively (See said analysis for Claim 3).**
42. **As per Claim 50 Wilkinson teaches The conversion method according to claim 43, wherein the body of a file of the first format has metadata placed therein in a form multiplexed together with the video data and the audio data, and the first format conversion step further includes a metadata file preparation step of preparing a metadata file in which the metadata multiplexed in the bodies of a file of the first format are collectively placed (See said analysis for Claim 10).**
43. **As per Claim 51 Wilkinson teaches The conversion method according to claim 50, wherein the first format conversion step further includes a file preparation step of preparing a master file describing a pointer to the metadata file (See said analysis for Claim 11).**
44. **As per Claim 52 Wilkinson teaches The conversion method according to claim 42, further comprising a recording step of recording a file of the**

- second format obtained by the second format conversion step onto a recording medium** (See said analysis for Claim 12).
45. **As per Claim 53 Wilkinson teaches The conversion method according to claim 41, wherein the conversion step includes a second format conversion step of converting a file of the second format into a file of the first format** (See said analysis for Claim 13).
46. **As per Claim 54 Wilkinson teaches The conversion method according to claim 53, wherein the first and second data are video data and audio data, respectively** (See said analysis for Claim 14).
47. **As per Claim 55 Wilkinson teaches The conversion method according to claim 54, wherein a file of the second format includes a video file wherein a header and a footer of a form same as that of a file of the first format is added to the body in which the video data are placed collectively, and audio files for audio data of a plurality of channels in each of which a header and a footer of a form same as that of a file of the first format is added to the body in which the audio data of the channel are placed collectively, and the second format conversion step includes: a video header/footer removal step of removing the header and the footer from the video file; a video data decomposition step of decomposing the video data of the video file into video data of units to be multiplexed with the audio data; an audio header/footer removal step of removing the headers and the footers from the audio files; a channel multiplexing step of**

multiplexing the audio data of the channels of the audio files and outputting resulting channel-multiplexed audio data; a data multiplexing step of multiplexing the video data obtained by the video data decomposition step and the channel-multiplexed audio data obtained by the channel multiplexing step; and a header/footer addition step of adding a header and a footer of a file of the first format to a body provided by the data obtained by the data multiplexing step (See said analysis for Claim 15).

48. **As per Claim 56 Wilkinson teaches the conversion method according to claim 55, wherein the audio data of the audio files in a file of the second format is KLV-encoded audio data, and the second format conversion step further includes:**

a KLV structure decomposition step of decomposing a KLV structure of the KLV- encoded audio data; and a KLV structuring step of KLV- encoding the channel-multiplexed audio data into audio data of the KLV structure in a unit to be multiplexed with the video data (See said analysis for Claim 16).

49. **As per Claim 57 Wilkinson teaches the conversion method according to claim 55, wherein the audio data in a file of the second format are data encoded by a second coding method from between first and second coding methods, and the second format conversion step further includes an audio data conversion step of converting the audio data of the audio files from**

- audio data encoded by the second coding method into audio data encoded by the first coding method** (See said analysis for Claim 17).
50. **As per Claim 58 Wilkinson teaches The conversion method according to claim 55, wherein a file of the second format further includes a metadata file in which the metadata are placed collectively, and the data multiplexing step multiplexes not only the video data and the channel-multiplexed audio data but also the metadata** (See said analysis for Claim 18).
51. **As per Claim 59 Wilkinson teaches The conversion method according to claim 53, further comprising a transmission step of transmitting the file of the first format obtained by the second format conversion step through a transmission medium** (See said analysis for Claim 19).
52. **As per Claim 60 Wilkinson teaches the conversion method according to claim 41, wherein the first format is the MXF** (See said analysis for Claim 20).
53. **As per Claim 61 Wilkinson teaches A computer-readable medium storing an executable program causing a computer to execute a conversion method for converting file data including a header, a body, and a footer, said program comprising** (See said analysis for Claim 1):
- a conversion step of converting a respective one file from a first file of a first format, which includes first data and second data placed in a multiplexed state in the body, and a second file of a second format, which includes the first data or the second data collectively placed in the body, into another file of the two files** (See said analysis for Claim 1),

wherein the second file of the second format includes all of the first data collectively placed in one part of the body and includes all the second data collectively placed in another part of the body (See said analysis for Claim 1),

the first data that is collectively placed on the one part of the body of the second file including a plurality of frames of the first data,

and wherein the second file of the second format includes a first metadata file and second metadata file, the first metadata file having metadata in file units and the second metadata file having metadata in frame units (See said analysis for Claim 1).

54. **Regarding Claim 61, Wilkinson teaches a computer-readable medium storing an executable program causing a computer to execute a conversion method for converting file data including a header, a body, and a footer (Paragraphs [0001,0013,0026]), said program comprising:**

a conversion step of converting a respective one file from a first file of a first format, which includes first data and second data placed in a multiplexed state in the body (Paragraph [0002] - video and audio data, see Abstract),

and a second file of a second format, which includes the first data or the second data collectively placed in the body, into another file of the two files (Paragraphs [0015,0080,0142] - SDI or SDTI and MXF conversion),

wherein the second file of the second format includes all of the first data collectively placed in one part of the body and includes all of the second data collectively placed in another part of the body the first data that is collectively placed on the one part of the body of the second file (Paragraphs [0115,0125,0128,129,135,0140]; Figs. 6 and 7 - system, picture and audio items collectively placed in other parts of contents package and further shown in paragraphs [15,16 and 147] - showing that such content can be reproduced in non-audio modes) **including a plurality of frames of the first data** (See said analysis for Claim 1),

and wherein the second file of the second format includes a first metadata file and second metadata file (Fig. 7 - various metadata), **the first metadata file having metadata in file units** (in at least Paragraphs [0061,0062]) **and the second metadata file having metadata in frame units** (Paragraphs [0093,125-127]).

55. **Claims 4-9, 24-29 and 44-49** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wilkinson (US 2002/0164149 A1) in view of Shirata et al. (US 2001/0043784 A1).

56. **Regarding Claim 4**, Wilkinson teaches **the conversion apparatus according to claim 3, wherein said first format conversion means includes:**

video header/footer addition means for adding a header and a footer of a form same as that of a file of the first format to a body provided by the video data coupled by said video data coupling means to prepare a video file of said video data (Paragraphs [0055,0090,0093,0110] - addition of header and footer with mapping).

Wilkinson does not disclose but Shirata discloses **video data extraction means for extracting the video data multiplexed with the audio data in a file of the first format** (Paragraphs [0031,0032,0035]); **video data coupling means for coupling the video data extracted by said video data extraction means** (Paragraphs [0039,0040]).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a device that extracts and separates both audio and video for feasible signal processing of signals for addition or removal of data as well as quality adjustments.

57. **Regarding Claim 5**, Wilkinson teaches **the conversion apparatus according to claim 4, wherein said first format conversion means further includes file**

preparation means for preparing a master file describing a pointer to the video file (Paragraphs [0110,0113,0127,0129]).

58. **Regarding Claim 6, Wilkinson teaches the conversion apparatus according to claim 3, wherein the audio data in a file of the first format are channel-multiplexed audio data formed from audio data of a plurality of channels multiplexed with each other (Paragraph [0115,0129,0125,0140]), and said first format conversion means includes:**

audio header/footer addition means for adding a header and a footer of a form same as that of a file of the first format to a body provided by the audio data of each of the channels to prepare audio files of the audio data for the individual channels (Paragraphs [0055,0090,0091,0093,0110,0135] - addition of header and footer with mapping).

Wilkinson does not disclose but Shirata discloses audio data extraction means for extracting the channel-multiplexed audio data multiplexed with the video data in a file of the first file format (Paragraphs [0031,0032,0035]); audio data separation means for separating the channel-multiplexed audio data extracted by said audio data extraction means into the audio data of the individual channels (Paragraphs [0039,0040]).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a device that extracts and separates both

audio and video for feasible signal processing of signals for addition or removal of data as well as quality adjustments.

59. **Regarding Claim 7, Wilkinson teaches the conversion apparatus according to claim 6, wherein the channel-multiplexed audio data in a file of the first format are Key, Length, and Value (KLV)-encoded data (Paragraphs [0042,0044,0045,0050+]), and said first format conversion means includes:**
- **KLV structure decomposition means for decomposing a KLV structure of the KLV- encoded channel-multiplexed audio data extracted by said audio data extraction means and supplying resulting audio data to said audio data separation means (Paragraphs [0115,0135,0139,0140]); and KLV structuring means for KLV-encoding the audio data of the channels obtained by said audio data separation means so as to individually have a KLV structure (Paragraphs [0066-0068]); said audio header/footer addition means adding a header and a footer to a body provided by the audio data of each of the channels structured by said KLV structuring means so as to have a KLV structure (Paragraphs [0090,0091,0093,0095,0129,0135] - addition of header and footer with mapping).**
60. **Regarding Claim 8, Wilkinson teaches the conversion apparatus according to claim 6, wherein the audio data of a file of the first format are data encoded by a first coding method (Fig. 10, 40 - audio encode), and said first**

format conversion means further includes audio data conversion means for converting the audio data of the channels coded by the first coding method (Fig. 10, 42 - MXF creator; Paragraph [0133]) and obtained by said audio data separation means into audio data of the channels encoded by a second coding method (Fig. 10, 36 - SDTI-CP encoder).

61. **Regarding Claim 9, Wilkinson teaches the conversion apparatus according to claim 6, wherein said first format conversion means further includes file preparation means for preparing a master file describing pointers to the audio files of the channels (Fig. 3 - mapping header for audio frames; in at least Paragraphs [0097,0119,0123]).**

62. **As per Claim 24 Wilkinson teaches The conversion apparatus according to claim 23, wherein said first format converter includes (See rationale and motivation as applied to Claim 4):**

Wilkinson does not disclose but Shirata discloses a video data extractor for extracting the video data multiplexed with the audio data in a file of the first format; a video data coupler for coupling the video data extracted by said video data extractor (See rationale and motivation as applied to Claim 4);

Wilkinson teaches and a video header/footer adder for adding a header and a footer of a form same as that of a file of the first format to a

body provided by the video data coupled by said video data coupler to prepare a video file of said video data (See rationale and motivation as applied to Claim 4).

63. **As per Claim 25 Wilkinson teaches The conversion apparatus according to claim 24, wherein said first format converter further includes a file preparator for preparing a master file describing a pointer to the video file** (See rationale and motivation as applied to Claim 5)
64. **As per Claim 26 Wilkinson teaches The conversion apparatus according to claim 23, wherein the audio data in a file of the first format are channel-multiplexed audio data formed from audio data of a plurality of channels multiplexed with each other, and said first format converter includes** (See rationale and motivation as applied to Claim 6):

Wilkinson does not disclose but Shirata discloses **audio data extractor for extracting the channel-multiplexed audio data multiplexed with the video data in a file of the first file format; an audio data separator for separating the channel-multiplexed audio data extracted by said audio data extractor into the audio data of the individual channels; and an audio header/footer adder for adding a header and a footer of a form same as that of a file of the first format to a body provided by the audio data of each of the channels to prepare audio files of the audio data for the individual**

channels (See rationale and motivation as applied to Claim 6).

65. **As per Claim 27 Wilkinson teaches The conversion apparatus according to claim 26, wherein the channel-multiplexed audio data in a file of the first format are KLV-encoded data, and said first format converter includes: a KLV structure decomposer for decomposing a KLV structure of the KLV-encoded channel-multiplexed audio data extracted by said audio data extractor and supplying resulting audio data to said audio data separator; and a KLV structurer for KLV-encoding the audio data of the channels obtained by said audio data separator so as to individually have a KLV structure; said audio header/footer adder adding a header and a footer to a body provided by the audio data of each of the channels structured by said KLV structurer so as to have a KLV structure** (See rationale and motivation as applied to Claim 7).
66. **As per Claim 28 Wilkinson teaches The conversion apparatus according to claim 26, wherein the audio data of a file of the first format are data encoded by a first coding method, and said first format converter further includes an audio data converter for converting the audio data of the channels coded by the first coding method and obtained by said audio data separator into audio data of the channels encoded by a second coding method** (See rationale and motivation as applied to Claim 8).

67. **As per Claim 29** Wilkinson teaches **The conversion apparatus according to claim 26, wherein said first format converter further includes file preparator for preparing a master file describing pointers to the audio files of the channels** (See rationale and motivation as applied to Claim 9).
68. **As per Claim 44** Wilkinson teaches **The conversion method according to claim 43, wherein the first format conversion step includes** (See rationale and motivation as applied to Claim 4):

Wilkinson does not disclose but Shirata discloses **a video data extraction step of extracting the video data multiplexed with the audio data in a file of the first format; a video data coupling step of coupling the video data extracted by the video data extraction step** (See rationale and motivation as applied to Claim 4);

Wilkinson teaches **and a video header/footer addition step of adding a header and a footer of a form same as that of a file of the first format to a body provided by the video data coupled by the video data coupling step to prepare a video file of said video data** (See rationale and motivation as applied to Claim 4).

69. **As per Claim 45** Wilkinson teaches **The conversion method according to claim 44, wherein the first format conversion step further includes a file preparation step of preparing a master file describing a pointer to the video file** (See rationale and motivation as applied to Claim 5).

70. **As per Claim 46** Wilkinson teaches **The conversion method according to claim 43, wherein the audio data in a file of the first format are channel-multiplexed audio data formed from audio data of a plurality of channels multiplexed with each other, and the first format conversion step includes** (See rationale and motivation as applied to Claim 6):

Wilkinson does not disclose but Shirata discloses **an audio data extraction step of extracting the channel-multiplexed audio data multiplexed with the video data in a file of the first file format; an audio data separation step of separating the channel-multiplexed audio data extracted by the audio data extraction step into the audio data of the individual channels; and an audio header/footer addition step of adding a header and a footer of a form same as that of a file of the first format to a body provided by the audio data of each of the channels to prepare audio files of the audio data for the individual channels** (See rationale and motivation as applied to Claim 6).

71. **As per Claim 47** Wilkinson teaches **The conversion method according to claim 46, wherein the channel-multiplexed audio data in a file of the first format are KLV-encoded data, and the first format conversion step includes: a KLV structure decomposition step of decomposing a KLV structure of the KLV- encoded channel-multiplexed audio data extracted by the audio data extraction step and supplying resulting audio data to the audio data separation step; and a KLV structuring step of KLV-encoding**

- the audio data of the channels obtained by the audio data separation step so as to individually have a KLV structure; the audio header/footer addition step adding a header and a footer to a body provided by the audio data of each of the channels structured by the KLV structuring step so as to have a KLV structure (See rationale and motivation as applied to Claim 7).**
72. **As per Claim 48 Wilkinson teaches The conversion method according to claim 46, wherein the audio data of a file of the first format are data encoded by a first coding method, and the first format conversion step further includes an audio data conversion step of converting the audio data of the channels coded by the first coding method and obtained by the audio data separation step into audio data of the channels encoded by a second coding method (See rationale and motivation as applied to Claim 8).**
73. **As per Claim 49 Wilkinson teaches The conversion method according to claim 46, wherein the first format conversion step further includes a file preparation step of preparing a master file describing pointers to the audio files of the channels (See rationale and motivation as applied to Claim 9).**

Conclusion

74. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Eileen Adams whose telephone number is (571)

270-3688. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 7:00-4:00. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Vaughn can be reached on (571) 272-3922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-270-4688.

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/EILEEN ADAMS/

Examiner, Art Unit 2481

/William C. Vaughn, Jr./

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2481

